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The Pittsburgh Commercial.

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The Daily and Weekly Commercial—NEW RATES, DECISIONS, &c.—1. Any one who takes a paper regularly from the Postoffice—whether directed to his name or another's, or whether he has subscribed or not—is responsible for the payment.

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FIRST EDITION.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE

Another Minister ad Crisis Imminent in Spain—Carlists Defeated.

MADRID, June 20.—There are rumors of dissensions in the Cabinet, which may lead to another Ministerial crisis. The *Gaceta* announces that the United Carlist bands of Valles, Quico, Ventosa, and others had been defeated by the national troops in the province of Lerida. The insurgents lost thirty-three killed. Chieftain Quico was wounded and Ventosa taken prisoner.

Progress of the New Cable.

LONDON, June 20.—A dispatch from the Great Eastern, dated noon, Thursday, latitude 53 deg. 35 min., longitude 34 deg. 44 m., reports six hundred and four miles of cable paid out.

Grand Ball in London to the Shah of Persia.

LONDON, June 20.—The city of London gave a grand ball to night at Guildhall, in honor of the Shah of Persia. The decorations were magnificent. Three thousand guests were present. Among the most distinguished were the Prince and Princess of Wales, Czarewitch and Princess Dagmar, members of the Cabinet and principal Ambassadors. The Shah on entering the Hall was presented by the Lord Mayor with an address in a gold casket. The spectacle was one of extraordinary brilliancy.

European Markets.

LONDON, June 20, 5 P. M.—Weather fair and favorable to the crops. Consols for money 93⅛; for account 93⅜. American Securities—5-20s of '65, 91⅜; of '67, 91⅞; 10-40s, 89; new 5s, 89⅜; Erie 50⅞. Sugar 28s 6d@29s. Spirits petroleum 9d.

FRANKFORT, June 20.—5-20s, 92, 96¼.

PARIS, June 20.—Rentes 56 francs 15 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, June 20.—Cotton quiet; middling uplands 8⅝@8⅝; Orleans 9⅛@9⅜; sales 10,000 bales; speculation and export 2,000 bales; American 5,000 bales; July delivery from Savannah and Charleston 8 13-16d. Breadstuffs quiet; California white wheat, average 11s 10d@12s; corn, 29s 4d; red winter, 12s 3d. Cheese 62s. Receipts of wheat for the past three days 55,000 quarters; American 43,000 quarters. Receipts of oats for the past three days 14,000 quarters, all American. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester dull and lower.

FIRE RECORD.

Tenement in Steubenville Burned.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

STEUBENVILLE, OHIO, June 20, 1873.

A large brick tenement house on the upper end of Third street, occupied by several families, was destroyed by fire this evening with its entire contents. The house was owned by Mrs. R. C. Peters and valued at $5,000; insured in the Columbiana Mutual for $1,600. The loss on furniture is probably about $1,000.

Boarding House at Dennison, O., Consumed.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

DENNISON, OHIO, June 20, 1873.

The large frame building at the depot, owned by the railroad company, and occupied by M. Gates & Co. as a boarding house, was entirely destroyed by fire this morning. Nearly all of the furniture and most of the boarders' baggage was also destroyed. The fire was undoubtedly the work of an incendiary. Loss $3,000.

Michigan Town Entirely Destroyed.

DETROIT, MICH., June 20.—Special dispatches to the *Free Press* say that Michigamme City, Marquette county, Lake Superior, was yesterday destroyed by fire. It caught from the locomotive. The entire place was a mining town in the iron region, and contained eight hundred inhabitants. Among with other buildings burned was the mill of Jackson, Houghton, just equipped at an expense of $40,000. At the Spurr Mine the engine and a number of houses were burned. The heat has so warped the rails of the Marquette, Houghton and Ontonagon Railroad as to render the passage of cars impossible. In certain places the telegraph poles have been melted and the wires are hanging in the air. Superintendent Merritt, as soon as he heard of the casastrophe, sent a special train to aid in the relief of the sufferers.

Sixty Miles of Bush Fires—Great Destruction of Property.

TORONTO, June 20.—Very destructive bush fires are raging throughout the country northeast of this city. Reports from Antora, Penton Falls and other towns, covering a stretch of over sixty miles, state that thousands of acres of timber, together with crops, fences, farm buildings, &c., are being swept away. Vegetation is suffering greatly owing to the dryness of the season.

Fire in the Woods of New Brunswick.

HALIFAX June 20.—A fire in the woods in Kent county, New Brunswick, swept the line of the Inter Colonial Railway, now under construction there, for a considerable distance, destroying store houses, sheds and other inflammable matter in its progress. The loss, chiefly to railway contractors, is heavy.

THE CHOLERA

The Disease at Memphis and Nashville Increasing—Five Cases at Paducah.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—The weather to-day was hot and clear until about six this evening, when a heavy rain and thunder storm came from the west. There was considerable excitement to-day in regard to the cholera, owing to the publication of the mortuary report of yesterday, which was the largest number that have died in one day since the cholera epidemic of 1866. There were twenty-four interments to day against thirty-three yesterday; of the number, seventeen died of cholera.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—Cholera worse. Deaths today forty-nine colored and twenty four white. Every sanitary measure is being observed, but the infections are disconcerting. A slow rain is falling and the weather is close and sultry.

CAIRO, June 20.—Reports from Paducah, Kentucky, report the appearance of cholera in that city. Five deaths occurred there to-day. No cases in Cairo as yet.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Three deaths yesterday and three deaths to-day have been reported in this city as cholera. These embrace cases classed as cholera morbus, but they are reported as spasmodic cholera and are so reported in these dispatches.

THE TURF.

Last Day of the Races at Union City, Ind.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

UNION CITY, IND., June 20, 1873.

The races closed here to-day with interest unabated to the last. Everything was favorable, except heat and dust. A large assemblage was present, and all passed off harmoniously. The first race was a double sporting contest of Randolph county for a purse of $100. Summary: Union City Belle and Col. Wilson, b. m., 1; Sorrel Morgan and mate, 1, distanced—time 3.36; first heat only carried out. Running pacing race for horses that never beat three minutes, for a purse of $250. Summary: Tip Hamlin, 1, 1, 1; Bay Tom, 2, 2, 2; Belle Conway, 3, 3, 4; Lucy, 4, 4, 3, drawn; Billy Combs, 4, 4, drawn; Gray Harry, 6, 5, drawn. Time, 2.40. The last, free for all, for $500, was not filled in time, and hence did not go off. The Trotting Association here may be regarded hereafter as one of the good institutions of the day.

RAILWAY MATTERS.

Depot for the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Road.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

ASHTABULA, OHIO, June 20, 1873.

Ground was broken to-day for the erection of a handsome depot by the Ashtabula, Youngstown and Pittsburgh Railroad Company, between Center and Fisk streets. It is to be of wood, with Gothic roof, costing $6,000. Shellabarger & Co., of Pittsburgh, the contractors, will have the building finished within sixty days.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

The Mount Vernon cotton mills, at Baltimore, was destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss $507,000; insurance $187,500.

Joe Burton, a negro, convicted of rape, was hanged at Georgetown, Delaware, yesterday. He died protesting his innocence.

The election officers, who received Susan B. Anthony's vote were sentenced to pay a fine of $25 each.

Somebody at Louisville forwarded to President Grant at Long Branch, for his son Jessie, a live alligator four feet long. Jessie declined the present, and the President appraised the alligator, assessing it to fourteen dollars, leaving the alligator with the baggage man. The monster soon afterward died.

At Cleveland, yesterday morning, a fire broke out in the extensive barrel works of the Standard Oil Company, destroying the stave drying house. Loss from eight to ten thousand dollars, a portion of which is covered by insurance.

Horace F. Clark, President of the Lake Shore and Union Pacific Railroad Companies, and son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, died in New York, Thursday, of rheumatism of the heart, in the fifty-third year of his age. He was a member of the Thirty-fifth and Thirty-sixth Congress, and since his retirement from politics has been identified with the business interests of New York and railroad progress and the development of the West.

The New York Supreme Court has granted an absolute divorce in the case of Pauline Lucca, against her husband, Baron Von Rhode, with leave to the former to marry again. The plaintiff was also awarded the custody of their child. No counsel appeared for the Baron. The plaintiff's complaint set forth that she was married in Berlin, November 26, 1868, and that her husband subsequently deserted her, dissipated his earnings, and associated improperly with the women of Berlin.

Mr. DeLorme, of the firm of DeLorme & Quinton, wholesale toy dealers of Milwaukee, was accidentally killed at Schleisengerville, Wisconsin, Thursday, by the careless handling of a pistol in the hands of a fourteen.

Annie Reagon and Maggie Mulray, aged five years each, who had been missing since Wednesday were found yesterday morning locked in a closet in an empty house in the vicinity of the Girard Poorhouse. When discovered one of the children was dead and the other was insane. It is believed that a heinous crime had been committed upon the children. Subsequent examination showed that neither of the children were harmed. The theory is that some one, out of pure hatred, led the children to some place the parents of none boys were the cause of their imprisonment, and now fear to confess it.

Several cases of cholera are reported at Dantzic, Germany.

Twenty frame tenements in Albany, N. Y., were destroyed by fire yesterday. Loss, $94 heavy.

The steamships Scotia, Ohio and Ontario, from New York, arrived out. The New York, from Bremen, arrived at New York yesterday.

The Commissioners of the State Sinking Fund and State Fund of Missouri forwarded to New York yesterday, $237,000 to meet the July interest on the State bonds, and $4,000 to take up maturing bonds.

Stephen Denbays and Henry Wilkins, his step-father, had an altercation early yesterday morning, at their farm, three miles from Belleville, Illinois, about a reaper, which both of them desired to use, which resulted in Wilkins shooting Denbays in the head and back, killing him instantly.

The Brooklyn papers publish a full list of the stockholders of the East river bridge, from which it appears that four hundred and twenty shares each were held by Richard B. Connolly, Peter B. Sweeney, Hugh Smith and William M. Tweed, on which the payments had been only forty per cent., while the other private stockholders, and the cities of New York and Brooklyn, have paid up sixty to ninety per cent.

A destructive fire occurred at East Saginaw, Mich., yesterday, involving a loss of $25,00; insurance $10,000. Some twenty families were left homeless.

Judge C. T. Bayden, of Arizona, left Camp McDowell, May 24th, with a party of four Americans and three Mexicans to prospect among the Salt river. They had eight days' provisions only, and since that time nothing has been heard of the party. It is feared the party has been murdered by the Apaches.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

General Synod, Convened at Canton, Ohio.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, June 17, 1873.

SIXTH DAY.

Religious services were conducted by Rev. Dr. Jay. Minutes of yesterday read and approved.

Rev. Prof. Baugher made a verbal report on beneficiary education. A committee was appointed to nominate officers for the ensuing year.

The business of the Historical Society was then taken up. Rev. Prof. Hay, D. D., of the Theological Seminary at Gettysburg, Pa., read his report. It showed considerable advance in the church in collecting books and material to aid in preparing the future history of the church. Rev. M. Sheeliegh, of Philadelphia, is to deliver an oration on some historical subject at the next meeting of the General Synod.

The Committee on Systematic Benevolence read their report. It brought out considerable discussion, explanations and inquiries. Pending the discussion Synod adjourned.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.—Synod convened, and was opened with prayer by Rev. J. P. Schmit. The report of the Committee on Benevolence was continued, and the afternoon was taken up in its discussion, during which Synod adjourned. Prayer by Rev. Gulich.

In the evening a meeting of the Sabbath School and its friends was held. Rev. S. H. Baroniz, of Wheeling, assisted by Rev. M. Sheeliegh, of Philadelphia, conducted the services. Speeches were made by Rev. M. Rhodes, of St. Louis; Rev. Prof. Hay, D.D., of Gettysburg, Pa.; Rev. Anderson, of Keokuk, Iowa. The meeting was very interesting.

SEVENTH DAY.

Wednesday, June 18.—Synod convened and was opened after the usual devotional exercises. Minutes of yesterday's session were read and approved. The several orders for the day were taken up, among which was that of the Committee on Correspondence with other ecclesiastical bodies. Several reports and letters of correspondents were read. Rev. Mr. Dubbs, of Philadelphia, and delegate from the German Reformed Church, was introduced by Rev. Dr. Pohlman, Chairman of the Committee. He spoke of the cordial relation of the German Reformed church—of the membership, interest and prospects of the church. It was impossible to study the history of the Lutheran Church without at the same time studying that of the Reformed Church. Without holding slavishly to the past, they hold to the great cardinal doctrines of the gospel. Dr. Baum, President, replied in a very neat and appropriate address. The discussion of this report continued to the hour of adjournment. Prayer by Rev. Mr. Baltzgy.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.—Synod was opened with prayer by Rev. Mr. Hewig.

The committee on the Revision of the Constitution presented their report, which was ordered to be read and printed and referred to the meeting of the General Synod.

The report of the Committee on Correspondence was taken up. Rev. M. Rhodes, of St. Louis, and Rev. F. Springer, D. D., were appointed delegates to the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, to meet in St. Louis; Rev. J. Pohlman, D. D., to the Reformed (Dutch) Church in America; Rev. G. A. Hay, D. D., to the General Synod of the Reformed (German) Church; Rev. S. Sprecher, D.D., to the National Council of the Congregational church; Rev. J. G. Schwartz, D. D., to the Synod of the Northwest; Rev. J. Seiss, D. D., to the Cumberland Presbyterian church; Prof. Jas. A. Dressler, to the United Presbyterian Church; Rev. J. W. Hamma and Rev. J. B. Helwig to the General Conference of the United Brethren Church. The committee requested to be instructed to communicate with other Evangelical Lutheran ecclesiastical bodies in the United States, inviting interchange of correspondence and formal greetings by delegates with the Synod's basis.

The Board of Foreign Missions, Home Missions and Church Extension were reappointed.

Revs. J. B. Dimm and Mr. C. Stork were appointed to represent the General Synod in the Board of Publication.

The committee on the German paper reported, which was adopted.

The Synod selected the first Wednesday after Trinity Sunday as the time, and Wittinsport, Pa., as the place for the meeting of the General Synod in 1875.

The Committee on Quarterly Review reported.

The Synod adjourned with prayer by Prof. S. A. Ort.

CANTON, OHIO, June 19, 1873.

Last evening the Synod held a Home Missionary meeting. Many of the missionaries being present, they were requested to give brief statements of their work. These remarks were very interesting, and listened to with great attention. The lay delegate from Kansas Synod, and member of the Kansas City Mission, made a statement of the indebtedness of the Church. The speech was brief and to the point. The members of the Synod and others responded by pledging nearly $2,000 to liquidate the debt. Nearly low, has also received his share among the interest of the Synod in this Mission. The meeting was full of enthusiasm, indicating that the Home Mission cause has also secured the hearts of the ministers and the people.

EIGHTH DAY.

This morning, after the usual devotional exercises, Synod resumed its business. The minutes of yesterday were read and approved. The order of the day, the interests of the Germans and Scandinavians, was taken up. Rev. Severinghaus opened the subject. After considerable discussion, resolving itself into a sort of mass meeting, the Synod resolved to institute a German Board, separate and distinct from the present Home Mission Board. It is to have the sole and entire control of the German work in the General Synod.

The Scandinavian interests were presented by Rev. G. Anderson, of Keokuk, Iowa. Rev. A. offered several resolutions looking toward the more vigorous development of the work and interests represented, which the Synod readily adopted. One of the copies presented was the establishment of a Scandinavian mission school at Keokuk, Iowa.

The Synod adjourned.

TWO O'CLOCK P. M.—Synod convened, and resumed the business under consideration at the adjournment in the morning. Considerable discussion was had on this branch of the work. The Synod approved the establishment of the Scandinavian mission school at Keokuk, Iowa.

The resolutions of the Committee on Sabbath Schools were taken up and discussed. They were considerably dissected.

Unfinished business was called up.

The report of the Board of Foreign Missions was accepted as a whole, and ordered to be printed. The resolution requesting the Board of Home Missions to appoint a traveling missionary in the West, especially in the State of Kansas, was presented. Referred to the Board of Home Missions.

The Board of Church Extension was authorized to borrow funds to carry on the mission work in Louisville, Ky.

Synod adjourned with prayer by Rev. Helwig.

The business of the Synod is about closed, and it will probably adjourn to-morrow. It has been one of the most harmonious meetings of the General Synod we have ever seen. The brethren were earnest in their work, and did it well. We hope bright days are coming for the General Synod of the Evangelical Lutheran church, and that she may accomplish the work the Master has given her to do.

G.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CANTON, OHIO, June 20, 1873.

The devotional meeting this morning, the last of the Convention, was conducted by Rev. D. Steck. Rev. J. R. Dimm read the scriptures. After the business of the day, which was made short on account of many delegates wishing to leave for home on the afternoon trains, the meeting was closed by D. A. Buehler submitting a resolution, which was adopted, condemning the Memorial Church in Washington, and recommending the Synod to request pastors to take up collections in aid of it. It was ordered that one thousand five hundred copies of the minutes of the convention be published.

Dr. C. A. Hay offered the following resolutions, which were adopted:

Resolved, That the most cordial thanks of the General Synod are due and are hereby extended to the pastors and members of the English Evangelical Lutheran church in Canton, as also to the citizens generally for the warm hearted hospitality with which the ministers and visiting friends have been entertained.

Resolved, That the General Synod also expresses its gratitude to the Methodist and Presbyterian churches for the kind offer of their houses of worship in which to hold its evening meetings.

Resolved, That the pastor of the Lutheran Church be requested to communicate the above to his Church, and also publish the same in the city papers.

On the subject as to whether the formula of Church government granted the right of voting to female members of the Church at congregational meetings, it was the sense of the General Synod that all the members of the Church have a right to vote at such meeting.

The minutes of the morning session were read and approved. After singing the 695th hymn the Synod was led in appropriate prayer by Dr. Morris. Rev. J. B. Dimm and Dr. C. Stork were appointed to represent the General Synod in the Board of Publication.

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The Daily Commercial.

SATURDAY, JUNE 21, 1873.

GEORGE HANDY SMITH, of Philadelphia, is wanted at Johnstown. The editor of the *Mountain Voice* is after him with a sharp stick, and if GEORGE is about, in that region, he might make it handy to call and "see" him.

WE call attention to the able and lucid argument, in our paper to-day, of Mr. SHERAS, on the Equalization question, as delivered on the hearing of the case in Court. It presents the city's side of that question with great force and clearness.

THE Shah of Persia is prohibited, by etiquette, from ever walking up stairs, and he is therefore reduced to the necessity of sleeping perpetually on the ground floor. To get in on the first floor has always been regarded as a high privilege in Pennsylvania.

WE ARE indebted to the Rev. Dr. E. C. WINES for a copy of the Report of the International Penitentiary Congress of London, held July 3-13, 1872, and the Second Annual Report of the National Prison Association, containing the transactions of the Prison Reform Congress, held at Baltimore, January 21-24, 1873.

THE people of Beaver county ought to be profoundly glad over the departure of the Chinese from among them. We are content to let San Francisco and New Orleans enjoy the exclusive luxury of fighting out the Chinese quarrel. Beaver was not the proper ground for settling that problem, and the Chinese acted wisely in getting away from there.

WHENEVER financial speculation lagged or grew dull, in New York, in Secretary BOUTWELL's time, it was sure to be quickened into activity by rumors of BOUTWELL's resignation. There was scarcely a week that BOUTWELL was not going to resign. Things must be going very slow on Change, just now, therefore, for rumors now fly off in clouds from Wall street that RICHARDSON is going to resign.

ELSEWHERE in this morning's COMMERCIAL we print a circular from the Hon. T. J. BIGHAM, in regard to the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania, provided for by a law passed at the recent session of the Legislature. This act, it is recited, "contemplates the selection of a site at some great manufacturing or mining center." What place in the State presents greater claims as a location for the institution than Pittsburgh?

AT THE instance of the counsel for the defense in the CLEM murder case, the editors of the Indianapolis *Journal* have been cited before the Supreme Court to show cause why they should not be attached for contempt in commenting pretty severely upon the decision of the Court in granting Mrs. CLEM a new trial. If the Supreme Court of that State, however, has any regard for itself it will relentlessly abstain from attempting to punish the *Journal* for discussing its acts. There is no Court in the United States strong enough to put down the press, or restrain it in the exercise of its rights.

THE merchants of this city, with a commendable desire to further its commercial interests, have called a meeting to form a Board of Trade, on the 20th inst. Forty years ago there was a Board of Trade here which had a useful existence of several years, and this institution has had several successors; but for several years past we have had no organization of the kind. It is high time that we had. A city as large as Pittsburgh is, and with a commerce such as she has, cannot conveniently get along without a Board of Trade. We hope, therefore, to see a full turn-out of merchants on the 20th. The call is very numerously signed, and that gives token of a lively interest in the success of the new project.

VULGAR FRACTIONS in representation is the latest Constitutional problem. The clause fixing the basis of representation in the Legislature, as adopted by the Constitutional Convention, provides that the Senate shall consist of fifty members, with a term of four years each, one-fourth of whom shall go out every year, and that no city or county shall elect more than one-sixth of the whole number. The one-fourth of fifty is twelve and a half, and the one-sixth eight and a third; so that under this new *instrument twelve* and a half Senators will go out every year, and Philadelphia is entitled to eight and a third Senators. How the Senators are to be divided up into halves and thirds is not prescribed in the Constitution, itself, and we fear it will be one of those things which no fellow can find out.

PESSIMISM.

A writer in a recent number of the *Cornhill Magazine* prefers a terrible indictment against the British civilization of the present day. The dwelling houses, with their bad drainage, unscientific ventilation, unhealthy accommodations for servants by day as well as by night; with their wasteful grates, insufficient water supply, inadequate heating apparatus, putrid wallpapers and general conditions contemptuous of the laws of health, form the count with which the writer sets out. Perhaps, being regarded as the weakest count, it is placed first that the assault may assume the form and carry the force of a climax. Dress, society and its arrangements, funerals with their silly pomp, marriages with their vain display, the system of service with its general oppression of the weak by the strong, the dangerous classes made inevitable through the folly and carelessness of the classes whom they injure, religion with its formulas void of spirit and separate from morals; these are a few of the topics briefly passed in review to illustrate the essential rottenness of the civilization into which they enter as elements. It is a repulsive and discouraging picture, drawn apparently for the purpose of snubbing noisy, boastful Philistines rather than with the view of suggesting or stimulating social reforms. It is, in truth, not easy to believe that an observer gifted with so sharp an eye for defects, for detecting evil even in things good, could take much interest in the most rational measures for the improvement of the civilization which seems to him so deficient. We cannot fancy him ignorant of the former condition of English society. He must be supposed to know somewhat about the England of a hundred years ago, of the England which used to stone JOHN WESLEY and bespatter WHITEFIELD with rotten eggs. If an old man he may even be able to return in memory to the time when most of the social, political and religious reforms which millions remember their promoters with gratitude, had not even been thought of. An Englishman who after comparing the present with the past of his country, sees chiefly evil in the English civilization of today, must be an incurable pessimist, from whom the cause of reform has nothing to hope for.

Whatever truth British readers may find in the Cornhill diatribe, most American readers will probably congratulate themselves on the comparative exemption of their civilization from the deformities charged upon the English. Though our houses are not all perfect, the ignorance of the past being every where recorded in the solid materials of their construction, the tendency, fast becoming stronger and more general, plainly is to adopt and practically apply, as means and circumstances permit, all the improvements in building suggested by science and experience. Among the class who give tone and direction to American progress the importance of systematic drainage, ventilation, etc., is duly recognized. And so we might go over the entire catalogue, taking up each weighty charge of the indictment, and find little difficulty in showing that it does not apply to cis-Atlantic life. True, it may be alleged that our civilization is too young to have developed the faults in question, and it is quite possible that some of them may appear with the lapse of time. But from others and the most offensive on the list we may feel reasonably confident of perpetual freedom in virtue of our republican system.

MR. FITZJAMES STEPHEN, in his book—"Liberty, Equality, Fraternity,"—does not think the "rapid progress" in America of an immense multitude of commonplace, self-satisfied and essentially slight people is an exploit which the whole world need fall down and worship." And MR. STEPHEN, in the interest of a different system, has written a book of three hundred and fifty pages, chiefly for the purpose of belaboring the principles which, practically applied, have produced the results so slightly regarded. The first and the last of the epithets used by him contemptuously to characterize the American people are, we fancy, applicable to every nation under the sun. In comparison with individuals exceptionally gifted intellectually and favored by fortune, the mass of our country people are of course commonplace and essentially slight. But the other adjective, "self-satisfied," applied to denote a national trait, indicates a real distinction, and by itself implies a world of qualities and conditions nowhere else found together. In consequence of the prevalence of liberty, equality and fraternity, all have equal interest and equal motives in organizing, regulating and controlling their mutual relations, and in correcting the abuses and evils which, whether incidentally or as the result of malignant will, interfere with the common good. Hence, though such deformities as the Cornhill writer denounces, may spring up in our civilization, they are necessarily transient.

And yet pessimists may be said to abound among us, people who criticise not with a view to correction or reform but for the mere expression of their own discontent, and who seem to find pleasure in looking at and pointing out the dark side of things. As somebody has said, doubtless such people would be met with even in Utopia. We do not, however, wish to be understood as maintaining that our social and political state is one of perfect health and loveliness, or as denying that our civilization is marred by serious blots and defects. But there is no use in looking at them through magnifying glasses.

Thus one constantly meets with persons who entertain very exaggerated notions of the prevalence of crime in the country. Looking back a few years they recollect the time when the report of a murder or other crime of violence was an event in their lives, and they shudder at the contrast presented by the present, when a column of their morning paper may be filled with accounts of such atrocities. They forget the mere increase of population, especially by immigration; they also fail to take account of the facilities of intercommunication afforded by the telegraph, which make the morning paper a chronicle of the noteworthy acts and sufferings of forty millions of people. Allowance ought also to be made for the natural increase of crime consequent upon recent war, not only in this country but in other countries whose surplus inhabitants are being constantly poured upon our shores. Hence there is nothing monstrous or abnormal in the fact which by some is regarded with so much alarm.

There seems just as little ground for despondency in view of the recent multiplication of offenses against integrity. Some anxiety on account of the evil is, no doubt, legitimate, as it may inspire efforts of a preventive nature, especially in the direction of education, but sweeping invectives against the national character and prophecies of progressive moral deterioration in the American people, should be left to those foreigners who find comfort in such exercise of the imagination. Considering that America is literally the only country in Christendom in which there is no idle class with recognized position and privileges, as the entire population are engaged in the work of bettering their condition, and then reflecting on the extraordinary opportunities of irregular gain presented at every corner and in almost all departments of business, one cannot help concluding that the instances of rascality have been fewer than might reasonably have been expected. The opportunities referred to have often been results of a peculiarly American confidence or absence of vigilance in business management. The future will doubtless make a better show. For after all, the mass of the nation are as soundly honest as ever, even aware of the temptation to be otherwise; despising rogues with more than hereditary cordiality and therefore quite qualified to impress upon the rising generation the lessons so emphatically taught by the prevalent relaxation in important business centers of the country; a relaxation which citizens in the future will look back upon as one of the phenomena of a state of transition.

Another of the blots which pessimists point to on our civilization is our Shoddy aristocracy, as it is opprobriously called. It ought, perhaps, rather to be regarded as one of our American glories, and to be decorated with a respectful name. Certainly, to groan over it is a foolish waste of emotion, which might easily receive a profitable direction. Shoddy aristocracy is a necessary phenomenon of financial and social development, inevitably springing up whenever and wherever wealth can be rapidly acquired by persons who have not learned, perhaps have not had the opportunity of learning, how to spend their money gracefully in a social way. But the Shoddy people try to be elegant, and even superfine, and is not even failure noble in great and worthy attempts? Then what harm do they do? They do much good. Their ostentation and lawful display afford wholesome stimulus to a portion of the observant public, while another less amiable section find them a source of much amusement. To both classes the Shoddy are benefactors.

THE Pennsylvania House of Representatives, under the new Constitution, if it is adopted (significant *if*), is to consist of 150 members. The ratio of representation is to be ascertained by dividing the total population by 150; but each county shall be entitled to one representative; *counties with* one representative ratio shall be entitled to a second member for three-fifths of a second ratio; counties with two members and *four-fifths of a ratio shall be* entitled to a third member, and counties with three or more ratios shall be entitled to one member for each ratio of population.

Under the last census, the ratio would be 23,445; but Cameron county, with 4,273 of a population, Forest with 4,010, Elk with 8,488, Fulton with 9,360, McKean with 8,825, Pike with 8,426, Sullivan with 6,191, Potter with 11,295, Wyoming with 14,585, Union with 15,965, Snyder with 15,996, Montour with 15,344, Mifflin with 17,508, and Juniata with 17,390—fourteen counties would each have a representative, although jointly their population would entitle them to but seven. This would necessarily raise the ratio to 24,742; and the provisions for additional members for a three-fifths or four-fifths ratio, would make it still higher. Philadelphia would have twenty-five members, and Allegheny ten; that is, the fourteen counties given above, with a population of 156,846, would have fourteen members, and Allegheny with a population of 262,204 would have but ten.

There is no equality in this, and no fairness. Why should 4,010 people in Forest county have the same political power as 26,537 people in the adjoining county of Clarion? Why should the 4,273 residents of Cameron county get the 24,741 of Clearfield, or the 24,413 of Centre? And why should Fulton, with but 9,360 people, have as much legislative power as Bedford with 29,635? This is a total destruction of the principle of *popular* government, and bases representation upon county lines, rather than upon population.

Again, under the three-fifth and four-fifth ratios, Franklin with 25,955 population, would get two members; Erie with 65,973 would get no more, and so on, through the entire list. Inequality marks it throughout, and to us it seems the unfairest method of apportionment that could possibly be found.

THE freight schedules of the Illinois railroads, under the new law of that State, prohibiting unjust discrimination in such rates, have just been published. They go into effect July 1st. The Chicago *Times* says:

"An examination of the tables shows that for all local traffic, and upon all shipments from either end of the road to stations not more than one hundred and twenty miles distant, the rates are very considerably increased, while upon shipments to more distant stations the rates are *not* very considerably reduced. In each instance, the rates fixed by the Chicago and Alton Road under the new law are very considerably higher than the old rates, and yet the managing officers of the Alton Company declare, with a good deal of emphasis, that they have acted in perfectly good faith under a fixed determination to conform strictly to the provisions of the law, and with no intent or disposition to establish rates with a view to rendering the law odious.

"The Times gives them the benefit of this declaration, and yet is constrained to doubt if the fact is so.

It seems, therefore, that there is some ground for the opinion that the railroad companies of Illinois are trying, and don't mean to try, to give a fair and honest test of the new statute, but, on the contrary, that they are maliciously seeking to make the act odious, without regard to its merits or demerits. It is the greatest mistake the railroad companies could make."

The railroads of that State had an excellent opportunity to break down all opposition to them, among the farmers, by meeting the latter half-way, and regulating the rates of freight in the spirit of the law passed for that purpose. Lower rates of freight, gauged according to distance and no discrimination, would have satisfied the people; but the railroads have lost the opportunity, and have taken a course that must precipitate a fight in which they are sure to come off second best in the end. To have yielded gracefully, at first, would have been both prudent and wise, while to fight a fight in which they cannot win is foolish beyond comparison.

A SOMEWHAT peculiar insurance case has just been tried before Judge Withey at Grand Rapids, Mich. A Mr. Roberts had a large collection of paintings, which were catalogued as having a value of $40,600. They were insured in the Home of New York for $9,700, and were totally destroyed by fire in 1871. The company, neglecting or refusing to pay, Roberts brought suit: the company then offered to pay him one-third the amount of the policy. At this juncture a Mr. Luce, upon being informed of the state of the case, decided to manage it, and agreed to pay Roberts the amount offered by the company, and all in excess that he might collect. Roberts thereupon assigned the policy to Luce, who brought suit as assignee. The company employed as their attorneys to defend the suit the same firm which Roberts had engaged for prosecution. A large number of witnesses were brought from all parts of the country to testify as experts, several going from Chicago. The trial lasted nearly a week, and resulted in a verdict for the plaintiff for the whole amount of the policy. The defendants, it seems, offered a large amount of evidence to show that the pictures were of little value as works of art; but the plaintiff claimed that, independent of any value they might have had as works of art, they had a commercial value as pictures, and that value they claimed, and to the extent of the policy they got a verdict.

In the bottom of the Solomon river, in Kansas, near its confluence with the Smoky, have been discovered springs of coal oil bubbling up, and there is great excitement in that section.

The St. Paul and Sioux City Railway has recently had some tree-planting parties at work, and they have set out 15,000 trees on the line of the road, mostly cotton and box elders.

The Pope, it is said, has made a will, leaving all his personal property to his nephew, Count Perrotte.

AT THE GARDEN GATE.

Somebody came to the garden gate,
While a soft hand trimmed the flowers;
And a blackbird piped to his listening mate
In language as rich as ours.

Somebody blushed at the garden gate—
A blush it was fair to see;
And the sly sun peered as he fain would wait,
And the blackbird paused on the tree.

Somebody spoke at the garden gate,
As the shadows began to fall;
And the rose looked up, though the hour was late,
And the peach blushed pink on the wall.

A sweet head fell at the garden gate
On an arm that was strong and true;
And chirrup of lips was heard to state
What words refused to do.

—*Cassell's Magazine.*

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Out pour the organ-tones. Like floods of light
Of purest color, rich and full and deep,
The surging sound-waves seem to swell and sweep
My soul up with them in their cresting height.
Then far into the dark, translucent deep
Of full majestic purple, clearest green,
And coolest blue, my soul sinks with a keen
Delight adown the tone-God's almdriving steep.
Whence gazing up into the quivering maze
Of color—azure, scarlet, purple, gold,
Deep violet, green—my rapt soul grows more bold,
And, floating upward thro' the shimmering haze,
Attains undazzled to the perfect White,
The shadeless Glory of the Infinite.

At the sale of the Perkins library, at Haworth Park, near London, extraordinary prices were realized. A Mazarin Bible on vellum brought £3,400, equal to $21,400 in American currency—probably the highest price ever paid for a single volume. The entire sale realized $136,000.

Count Pourtales, of the United States Coast Survey, reports that the oysters in the beds about New York are steadily diminishing in number, and expresses the opinion that the supply of the bivalves may eventually cease altogether.

When a murder is committed in a New York hotel the effect upon the business of the house is good. The Grand Central has prospered wonderfully since Fisk was shot there, and since the murder of Walworth, Sr., by Walworth, Jr., at the Sturtevant House, that hotel has been full to overflowing. People who open hotels in Gotham should take the hint, and keep a first class assassin about.

A Chicago paper protests against the opening up of the question as to who discovered America, while the great problem who is the author of "Betsey and I are Out" remains unsettled.

The list of things given to explosion is constantly receiving accessions. On Sunday last at Wyandotte, Kansas, a brick-kiln, which had been fired for two or three days, exploded in a mysterious manner, scattering and destroying 40,000 brick.

There's nothing like being prepared for emergencies. A Cincinnati youth, whose marriage is set for September next, sought employment in a boiler shop, so as to drain his ears for whatever may happen in the future.

Smokers of genuine Havana cigars will be pleased to learn that there is every promise of an unusually large tobacco crop in Connecticut this season.

What to do with the Modocs. Put them in murderer's row, with the privilege of scalping their neighbors.—*New York Graphic.*

Warren county, Virginia, promises to rank as an iron producing county at no distant time. Mr. O. F. Mason has leased the mining interest on the farm of Mr. James Marshall, and gone to work to develope the ore. A competent English mineralogist pronounces a spur of the Blue Ridge, called Green Hill, to be a vast iron mountain. Colonel Imboden, a brother of the General's, is developing the ore on the place of Mr. Larkin Lake.

The *World*, of San Diego, mentions an instance where the workmen grading for a railway near that city came upon a colony of tarantulas. These enormous spiders attacked the Irishmen and actually drove the men into the water, the only safe retreat against those animals.

The Houghton (Lake Superior) *Mining Gazette* says that, on the 5th inst., the mercury there reached ninety in the shade, and the mosquitoes were lively, full voiced, and more than numerous. On the same day there was ice enough at Marquette bay to interfere with the progress of a steamer.

The congregation of the only church at Mount Washington, Mass., consisting of one old lady, has unanimously resolved to consolidate itself with the neighboring parish of South Egremont to save the expense of a pastor's salary.

A very curious and interesting paper will appear in this month's number of the *Portnightly*, showing that the art of photography was discovered and practiced with success in London a century ago, but suppressed at the instance of the government, which feared that if it became known it would be employed by forgers and counterfeiters of bank notes. The writer of the article tells his story well, and backs up his statement by proofs that seem conclusive, among them the existence of photographs taken one hundred and ten years ago, and now in the South Kensington Museum.

San Francisco land speculators, says an exchange, have been in the habit, after getting up some kind of a trumpery claim to a piece of land, and taking possession under it, of causing or suffering it to be sold for taxes, and then buying it in so as to strengthen his title. But the Courts have lately decided that this little game won't work; that, if a man claims to own a piece of property, it is his duty to pay the taxes on it, and if he fails to do so, and buys it in after suffering it to be sold for his default, he does not thereby strengthen his title in the least. Which is good common sense, we take it, as well as good law, in California or elsewhere.

The hail storm of Saturday, in Vernon, Conn., was one of the severest ever experienced in that region. Three feet of hail surrounded dwellings, where it rolled off the roofs. Glass was broken, rye fields, strawberry beds and even grass fields were destroyed. *Birds were picked up dead*, having been killed by the violence of the storm.

The master-sailmaker of the Charlestown, Mass., Navy Yard is engaged in repairing the identical sail alluded to in the song of the "Star Spangled Banner," which waved over Fort McHenry in 1814.

We measure everything by comparison. No wonder the dwellers in the region of the sierra Nevada are not "carried away" by their first view of the Alps. And this is the comment a correspondent of the Sacramento *Union* made upon the first view of the famous Dover cliffs of England: "The famous chalk cliffs were not as white as a Nevada alkali flat and as for height—why compared with the Sierras or the Coast Range, or even Telegraph Hill, the cliffs of Dover are mere holes in the beach."

Much ado is making in some of the New York journals about a fatal case of yellow fever, which occurred about two weeks ago in an Eldridge street tenement house. The allegation is that the Board of Health has been concealing it, and that the disease is making further progress, but there is the best authority for saying that the latter statement is wholly unfounded. It is officially admitted that the case in question was yellow fever, but there has been no second case and no concealment.

PERSONAL.

A New York correspondent writes that A. T. Stewart, warned by recent disorders, will not deign to vote now half as many hours as he previously did to business.

Jefferson Davis is said by a newspaper correspondent to be writing a book. There is reason to suspect that he will, in common with other writers of the day, discuss somewhat at length the follies of Franklin Pierce.

Nothing, says Elisee Reclus, can convey a more impressive idea of the tremendous power of water as a natural agent than the wonderful canons of Mexico, Texas and the Rocky mountains, where the torrent may be seen rushing along, through the incision it has cut out for itself to the lake and bay, at the depth of several thousand feet between perpendicular walls. The great cut of the Niagara, in the Colorado, is 926 miles in length, and its sides rise perpendicularly to a height of 5,000 or 6,000 feet.

Dr. Hammond, of New York, claims that the seeds of cholera exist always in the human excrements, and only need certain conditions of heat and moisture to germinate into an epidemic. If this be true, the world is indebted to Dr. Hammond for a new and most important discovery.

Liberality ought always to be commended. When it becomes munificent in its character it deserves public mention. We notice that Jeff Davis has given to the Mobile cadets to erect a monument to the Confederate dead. The monument is to be erected on receipt of the paid for, the balance of the $10 to be invested as an educational fund for Confederate orphans.

Ibrahim Kahn, the murderer of the British Major Macdonald, is to be killed on sight, by order of the Ameer of Afghanistan. But Ibkram can't be seen.

The last survivor of the Harvard class of 1806, which numbered among its members President Allen, of Bowdoin College, Governor Levi Lincoln, Levertett Saltonstall, the Rev. Dr. John Codman, Samuel Hoar, and others, died last Monday in Boston, in the person of William Minot, aged ninety.

MacMahon's Cabinet contains five journalists. They sympathize with the "write," probably.

Among the attractions for the coming season at Nahant will be an even dozen of the Harvard professors, half of whom, it is guaranteed, shall wear glasses and be bald.

A Washington letter-writer says that Attorney General Williams owes whatever he is politically and officially to his energetic and clever wife, who has no equal among her own sex and no superior among the other as a working, every-day politician.

An elderly person named Laing having resumed business and opened a shop in an interior town, the local paper is reminded thereby of "Auld Laing's sign."

The Danbury *News* man recently in San Francisco, did not like the California style of making change, and asked if it was customary there "to charge five cents commission for handling a half dollar."

"Got any medicine?" asked a boy, entering a drug store the other day. "Yes, lots of it. What do you want?" inquired the clerk. "Oh, it don't make any difference, so that it's something lively. Dad is fearful bad." "What ails him?" asked the clerk. "Dunno," said the boy; "but he's awful awful. He just sits around the stove all day and mopes; he hasn't walloped mother since Christmas. I guess he's going to die!"

The New York correspondent of the Cincinnati *Commercial* writes: "The three richest men in America are Wm. B. Astor, A. T. Stewart, and Commodore Vanderbilt—all residents of New York city. Astor's wealth is mainly in real estate and its revenues; Vanderbilt's is mainly in railroad stocks and their dividends; Stewart's is in goods, houses, stores, factories, lands and stocks. The aggregate wealth of each one of them is supposed to be somewhere between seventy-five and a hundred millions. Astor looks rather heavy. Vanderbilt grows exactly; they couldn't tell themselves within a million of two."

From Bayard Taylor's Florence letter to the New York *Tribune*: "The other day, crossing the Ponte Trinita, I met his ex-majesty, Don Amadeo of Spain. He was decked in a sea-green cravat, and violets in his button-hole. He looked neither to the right nor to the left as he passed me; his vacuity eyes contained vacancy. His face was pale, haggard, and positively unhappy, and I could not help feeling a tender sympathy with a disappointment which is so real to him, and so very unreal to most other persons."

M. Guizot says that Frenchmen are sceptical on matters of religion, but they like to see their wives and children devout. It may be doubted whether the idea is confined to France.

Dr. Dio Lewis says that, while the saddle is the best exercise in the world for a man, especially one in consumption or severe dyspepsia, he has no hesitation in saying that until women can ride astride, with free, healthful dress, they had best shun this exercise altogether.

A father of fifty children is vouched for by one of the most trustworthy and respected citizens of Waco, Texas, in a letter to the *Advance*, of that place, which says that by his first wife he had thirteen children; by his second, eighteen; by his third, ten; by his fourth, six; and by his fifth and surviving wife, three; and that thirty-five of this numerous progeny are alive—eight having been lost in the rebel army, and seven having died natural deaths.

Judge S. H. Treatus, of the District Court of the Southern District of Illinois, was stricken with paralysis while in church in Springfield, Ill., on Sunday. He will probably recover.

REPUBLICAN COUNTY TICKET.

PRESIDENT JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. THOMAS EWING, Pittsburgh.

ASSOCIATE JUDGE, DISTRICT COURT,
HON. J. W. F. WHITE, Sewickley.

STATE SENATE.
HON. GEORGE H. ANDERSON, Pittsburgh.

ASSEMBLY,
First City District,
HENRY H. MCCORMICK, Pittsburgh.
Second City District,
S. J. WAINWRIGHT, Pittsburgh.
County Districts,
J. C. NEWMYER, Wilkins.
A. B. YOUNG, Robinson.
A. C. HAYS, Pittsburgh (South Side).
B. C. CHRISTY, Sewickley.
HENRY GERWIG, Allegheny.

PROTHONOTARY,
B. F. KENNEDY, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY TREASURER,
Capt. SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.

COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
AUGUSTUS BECKERT, Allegheny.

JURY COMMISSIONER,
Capt. JOHN MCLELLAND, West Deer.

CORONER,
WILLIAM MCCALLIN, Pittsburgh.

DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
THOMAS VARNER, Baldwin.

PITTSBURGH THE PLACE.

The Mechanics High School of Pennsylvania.

The last Legislature passed a bill, recently signed by the Governor, chartering an institution for the education of our youth in the various branches of science and practical mechanics, to be called the Mechanics' High School of Pennsylvania. The act contemplates the selection of a site at some great manufacturing or mining center, and the appointment of professors and teachers to educate our youth in the arts required to successfully conduct our mining and manufacturing establishments. The persons selected as Trustees are either themselves engaged in these branches, or known to be in actual sympathy with a thorough practical education therein.

The Trustees met at Harrisburg on the first Tuesday of June, and temporarily organized. The Governor, who signed the bill, made this condition: That the interests to be chiefly benefited should provide the means to erect buildings and organize this school as part and parcel of the public school system, after the manner of other High Schools.

On behalf of this Board, I therefore invite any and all communities desiring the location of such a school in their midst, to send me, at Harrisburg, any communication or proposition on the subject, to be laid before the Board on the first Tuesday of August, when it next meets.

THOMAS J. BIGHAM,
Secretary of the Board.

The Case of Senator Mitchell.

[From the New York Graphic.]

Senator Mitchell, of Oregon, has explained. He did not flee from Pennsylvania to escape the payment of his debts; and, although his exit was made with his partner's money, there seems to have been an excellent understanding between them, and the money was repaid. There is no doubt of it, for his partner says so, and Representative Purviance and Senator Cameron endorse his character. He fled from domestic difficulties which he did not explain, but which so depressed and demoralized him generally that he wanted to escape the memory of them, and dropped his father's name, which was Hipple, and took his mother's name, which was Mitchell. Whether the change helped him to escape from himself and cut his historic connections, and abolish his recollection of things disagreeable, he does not tell us, but thinks it was a mere indiscretion, done without thought at a season of great mental perturbation, which an honest, useful, honorable career since ought to atone for. Perhaps it had. We don't blame him for wishing to escape out of a domestic frying pan, and for wishing to get rid of the "Hipple." In fact, in this he showed most excellent taste. Mitchell is a vast improvement. We don't wonder that he has done better since he adopted it. And it would seem hard to have this circumstance pressed against him now, since he has made the new name sweet and honorable by an upright and useful course. It is not a man makes himself, and not what he made himself out of, that we are concerned with. Hotter in "Hippie" rest in his grave, and stick to the Mitchell.

FRED. BICKERS, of Decatur, Ill., discharged a pistol at his father for using offensive language to him, and then blew out his own brains. Fred. must indeed have been insane—not because he bulletted his progenitor, but because he committed suicide, inspired by that spirit of "Heform" which knows no North nor South nor East nor West, but pervades our whole beloved land like an impartial malaria, the time has fully arrived for children to get up in their might and resent the tyranny of parental rule. In ancient Hebrathand Solomon has no doubt been permitted to bespatter the world with false doctrine. What saith he to the prolific mother? "Thy children shall arise and call thee blessed." Solomon was an ass. They will simply arise and brain her with a rolling pin. The vampire-like Constitution is the parricide—who shall question its consistency if it is followed up with matricide?—*New York Commercial Advertiser.*

Poisoning the Sick.

There never was a specialty in medicine that was not pirated. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters is no exception to the general rule. Fraud follows in the track of the Great Vegetable Restorative as it makes the circle of the world, and offers its pernicious imitations to the sick at every turn, anxious to drench the public with their trash. The imitators and counterfeiters offer it by the gallon, as well as by the bottle. Beware of this deluge of abominations. Bear in mind that the true article is sold in bottles only, and the impress of genuineness is to be found upon the glass itself as well as upon the finely engraved government stamp and the elegant label. The great vegetable tonic prevents and cures all bilious disorders and complaints of the digestive organs and the nervous system, maladies upon which the vile imitations produce no more effect than the Pope's Bull upon the comet.

Pittsburgh Bank for Savings,
NO. 61 FOURTH AVENUE, PITTSBURGH.
ASSETS JANUARY 1, 1873.... $778,251 56.
Chartered in 1852.
Open daily from 9 A. M. to 3 P. M., and on SATURDAY EVENINGS, from May 1st to November 1st, 7 to 9 o'clock, and from November 1st to May 1st, 6 to 8 o'clock. Interest paid at the rate of Six Per Cent., computed from the 1st and 15th of each month, and if not drawn, compounds semi-annually, in January and July. Books of 24 pages, furnished without charge.
BOARD OF MANAGERS:
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You can bet your bottom dollar That there exists no case of Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Swelling, or Stiff Joints, which the Centaur Liniment, white wrapper, will not alleviate and cure.
Mark the difference. It is the Centaur Liniment, yellow wrapper, which is again placing so many used-up horses in the harness. We care not whether the case be Spavin, Sweeny, Scratches, Strains, or any Swelling—the effect is simply wonderful.

Children Cry—for Fitcher's Castoria. It regulates the stomach, cures wind colic and causes natural sleep. It is a substitute for castor oil. 7:7s5

EDUCATIONAL.

Willard School,
FOR
Young Ladies and Gentlemen,
288 SIXTH (late St. Clair) STREET.
The Seventh Academic Year will begin MONDAY, September 1st, and is divided into Two Sessions of Twenty Weeks each.
The Two Schools, hitherto separate, will be united at the beginning of the Session.
The School Hours will be from 9 A. M. to 1 P. M.
The Course of Study embraces all the branches of a thorough English and Classical Education, together with full instruction in the German, French, Spanish and Italian Languages.
For Course of Studies in the several Departments see Circulars, to be had at the School and Music Rooms.
Applicants for admission received on and after Monday, August 20th.
ISAAC W. KOONTZ, A. M., Principal.
7:7s

Lace Curtains,
DRAPERIES,
CORNICES,
Turkish Folding Spring Beds
AND MATTRESSES OF ALL KINDS,
AT
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55 MARKET STREET.

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Ice Creams of all Flavors, Nuts, Canned Goods, &c.
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Caperton's Dining Rooms,
No. 60 Market Street
PITTSBURGH.
Tables furnished with the best the market affords in its season.
Meals from 6¼ in the Morning until 12 o'clock at Night.
WILLIAM BOYD.....T. BOYD
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Builders and Contractors
Office, 214 Sandusky St., Allegheny, Pa.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE—LETTERS of Administration *pendente lite*, having been granted to the undersigned by the Register of Wills of Allegheny county, upon the Estate of the Rev. JOHN B. CLARK, D. D., late of Allegheny city, deceased, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to, and those having claims against said Estate will present the same to me for settlement.
A. HILANDS, Administrator, &c.,
Court House, Pittsburgh.
May 28th, 1873. s

DRY GOODS.
AT
McKEE'S
(Old Barker's Establishment),
A SPLENDID NEW LINE OF
BLACK SILKS,
JAPANESE SILKS,
STRIPED GRENADINES,
PLAIN GRENADINES,
STRIPED HERNANIS,
CHENE MOHAIRS,
YOSEMITE STRIPES,
WHITE PIQUES,
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LACE CURTAINS,
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LACE POINTS,
ERENCH PERCALES,
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In Every Department an Entirely New Line of Goods,
AT LOWEST PRICES.
A. D. M'KEE,
Successor to J. W. Barker and M'Kee, Murphy & Co.,
59 MARKET ST.
AT
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New Dress Goods.
LARGE ASSORTMENT.
NEW STYLES
ALL THE NEW SHADES
Every Department Full and Complete.
A Splendid Assortment of Dress Goods in every Department, from 12 1-2 cts. to $1 00 per yard.
Some special Bargains. Call and see them.
JUST OPENED,
1,000 SUITS
At all Prices, from $3 75 to $25.
A. W. Erwin & Co.,
172 and 174
FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.

SUMMER RESORTS.
Cresson Springs
The MOUNTAIN HOUSE at this favorite summer resort, on the Pennsylvania Railroad, will be open for the reception of guests
JUNE 18th.
Since last season an artesian well has been sunk on the ground, which will provide an unlimited supply of the purest water.
For further particulars address
W. L. MULLIN,
Mountain House, Cresson Springs,
Or at St. Cloud Hotel, Arch street, Philadelphia.

THE HOT SPRINGS,
BATH COUNTY, VA,
Have been Improved and Refitted for the Season of 1873. Temperature from 90 to 110 degrees. The Baths have for nearly a century been used in the treatment of Gout, Rheumatism, Paralysis, Neuralgia, Disease of the Liver, Bladder, Skin and Womb, Old Injuries, Cutaneous Affections, Diseases of the Muscles and Joints, Chronic Diarrhœa, &c., and have attained world-wide celebrity for their efficacy in curing and relieving such diseases.
The Bathing arrangements are extensive and complete, and include a new feature—that of Mud Baths, which are now attracting the especial attention of the medical profession of the country. The DRINKING WATERS include a tasteless, among them a spring of Chalybeate Water so strong in iron as to be superior to any of its kind in the United States.
These Springs are easily accessible from the West via Cincinnati, thence by boat to Huntington, the terminus of the (recently completed) Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad to Covington depot, and thence by stage eighteen miles to the Springs. Or via Baltimore and Ohio Railroad to Washington City, and thence to the Springs.
For Pamphlets, giving full description and Analysis of Waters, address
S. C. TARDY & CO.,
Richmond, Va.,
Or JAS. A. AUGUST, Hot Springs, Bath county, Va.
7:7s

BEDFORD
Mineral Springs
This popular Summer resort will be Opened for the Reception of Visitors on the
10th day of June.
Pittsburgh and Western Visitors can take either the P. R. R. or Baltimore and Connellsville, reaching Bedford in from 10 to 12 hours. Excursion tickets can be had at railroad office, and baggage checked through.
Bedford Water sent to all parts of country at the following rates at the Spring:
Barrels, 40 gallons.....$4 25
Half Barrels, 20 Gallons.....2 25
Quarter Barrels, (in mulberry).....1 25
Kegs, 5 to 10 Gallons.....2 00
For further information address
A. G. ALLEN, Bedford Springs, Pa.

ADAMS HOUSE—
M. S. ADAMS, Proprietor,
Formerly Continental, LAWRENCEBURG, PA. This House has recently been Refitted and Refurnished with all the modern improvements, and is now open for the accommodation of the public.
A Hack will run from the House to the Railroad, connecting with all day trains, affording free passage to all patrons of the House.

Pittsburgh Trunk Manufactory.
W. J. Gilmore, Agt.
REMOVED
TO
No. 38 FIFTH AVENUE,
FOUR DOORS FROM WOOD,
MANUFACTURER OF AND DEALER IN
Trunks, Valises,
Traveling Bags,
Ladies' Satchels, &c.
We have constantly on hand a Large Assortment of these Goods, of First-class Material, and at the MOST REASONABLE PRICES.
All orders promptly attended to

PEARL WHEAT
IS WITHOUT DOUBT THE MOST
Delicious, Wholesome and Nourishing
Preparation of nature's great food ever produced. Essentially unlike the wood fibre and other portions of the wheat are removed by the process, leaving all the starch, gluten and the great part of the mineral substances (phosphates), all

James T. Brady & Co

Corner Wood and Fourth Avenue.

BANKERS,

Buy and Sell all kinds of

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

GOLD, SILVER AND COUPONS,

On most favorable terms

INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.

Money Loaned on Government Bonds at Lowest Market Rates.

☞ Orders executed for the Purchase and sale of STOCKS, BONDS and GOLD.

JAS. T. BRADY & CO.

Geo. I. Whitney,

Broker and Notary Public

Notes, Stocks and Bonds

ALSO,

GOLD.

Represented Daily on the New York Stock Exchange.

Collections Made and Promptly Remitted for a Liberal, Legal and Notarial Business Transacted. Correspondence Solicited.

FIFTH AVENUE AND WOOD STREET.

GEO. B. HILL.....G. HANSON LOVE. JAS. N. HILL.

GEO. B. HILL & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

58 Fourth Avenue,

PITTSBURGH, PA.,

OFFER

FOR SALE

City of Pittsburgh

SEVEN PER CENT.

Water Loan Bonds

At Par and Interest,

FREE FROM TAXATION.

We Buy and Sell on Commission all kinds of

Stocks, Bonds, Mortgages,

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES,

Negotiable Paper, &c.

Collections made on all accessable points. Interest allowed on time deposits.

Passage Tickets by the National Line, comprising some of the largest steamships afloat, from or to London Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry and Glasgow.

Drafts payable on demand in any part of England Wales, Ireland and Scotland.

Geo. B. Hill & Co.

Security Trust Co.

Incorporated by the Legislature of Pennsylvania,

NO. 64 WOOD STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL,

$1,000,000.

CHARTER PERPETUAL.

President.....DAVID GREGG

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HENRY H. COLLINS, JAMES T. BRADY, R. K. FAHNESTOCK, DANIEL KUWER, G. S. FETTERMAN, PHILIP BARTLE.

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DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT BONDS.

Deposits Solicited and Interest Allowed on same. Dividends, Coupons, etc., Collected Without Charge.

ALL CLASSES OF SECURITIES

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

FOR SALE,

CITY OF PITTSBURGH

7 PER CENT.

Water Loan and Penn Avenue

BONDS,

AT PAR AND INTEREST, FREE FROM TAXATION.

Ira B. M'Vay & Co.,

BANKERS,

Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

FRIDAY EVENING, June 20, 1873.

To-day has created no change in the local market, and all branches of finance are quite featureless.

—The story of the death of Horace F. Clark, which was rumored on the 18th, and had the effect of depressing Union Pacific to 24⅞, is confirmed, although Mr. Clark lingered until to-day. As the son-in-law of Commodore Vanderbilt, and as President of the Lake Shore and Union Pacific Roads, and a prominent operator in Western Union, his death will be severely felt by the interests which he directly represented.

—There is considerable speculation among bankers and business men as to the probable course of the money market during the coming fall, and the fact that there is an almost universal indisposition to grant long loans would indicate that a renewal in the autumn of the troubles we experienced in the spring may be expected. A proximate solution of the financial problem would be very desirable, but as much as the course of the market must have an important bearing on the fall trade. The trade of last spring resulted with little profit to most dealers, owing to the unprecedented stringency of the money market, and what happened then is as likely to be repeated in three or four months, unless some effective means be adopted to deprive special interests of the control of the money market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cook & Co., their correspondent:

	Noon.	Evening.
1881	115⅛	115⅛
1867	115⅛	115⅛
1868	115⅛	116

1865, new	117	117⅛
1865, new	119⅛	119⅛
1865	119½	119⅝
1868	120½	119⅝
10-40s	112⅜	112⅝
New series		114
Gold	115½	115⅝
Currency 6s	119	119

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quoted United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	115⅜
United States 6s of 1881	115⅜
United States 5-20s of 1862	115⅛
United States 5-20s of 1864	116
United States 5-20s of 1865	115⅜
United States 10-40s	112⅝
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1865	119⅛
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1867	120⅛
United States 5 20s, January and July, 1868	119⅞
Currency Funding	115⅝

—The following are extracts from the opinion of the Missouri Supreme Court in the case of Ewing C. Ketchum vs. the American Merchants' Union Express Company:

The special contract alluded to states in substance that in consideration of one dollar and that defendant would carry the glass at the usual tariff rates and without extra charge, that plaintiff released the defendant for all loss or damage to the glass while being carried from New York to St. Louis, and while in defendant's possession; and that plaintiff agreed to indemnify and save harmless the defendant from all claims made by any consignee of said glass for loss or damage to the same while in defendant's possession or charge. The bill of lading stated that all glass was carried at owner's risk; the receipts given by the plaintiff for glass when he received it from defendant in St. Louis stated the plaintiff received the glass from defendant in good order. This evidence showed that one box of glass was broken when it was delivered to plaintiff; that there was an indentation in the box, such as would be caused by pressure in contact with a some sharp corner or object, and that the glass was shivered in all directions from that point.

It is well settled that a common carrier may limit his common law liability by a special contract with the shipper, and it is equally well settled that such special contract cannot be pleaded by the carrier as an exemption from liability for any loss or damage resulting from his own negligence. The only remaining question, then, is as to the burden of proof. The bill of lading in the case at bar contained a stipulation that "glass (among other things) are taken in running "will be taken only at owner's risk." The special freight contract contained a stipulation to the effect that the defendant and the railroads connected therewith "are released from liability for breakage of all kinds of glass," &c. Proof of injury to the goods by breakage, nevertheless, made out a *prima facie* case of negligence against the defendant, and the onus was on it to show the exercise of due care and vigilance on its part to prevent the injury.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

June 20, 1873.	10:00 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	3:00 P.M.
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Canton	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Western Union Telegraph	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
Quicksilver	24	24	24	24	24
Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36	36
Adams Express	92	92	92	92	92
Wells Fargo Express	92	92	92	92	92
American Express	58	58	58	58	58
United States Express	70	70	70	70	70
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Erie	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124	124
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107
Chicago and N. W. pref.	84	84	84	84	84
Toledo	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
St. Paul	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
St. Paul pref	50	50	50	50	50
Wabash	47	47	47	47	47
Wabash pref	82	82	82	82	82
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Union Pacific	25	25	25	25	25
Chicago and Alton	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and Alton pref	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Harlem	127	127	127	127	127
New Jersey Central	27	27	27	27	27
C., C. and I. C.	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Hannibal and St. Jo.	3	3	3	3	3
Atlantic Mail	3	3	3	3	3

—Messrs Robinson Bro., bankers, No. 78 Fourth avenue, furnishes the following quotations of active stock on the Philadelphia Stock Board to-day:

Penns Central	54½	Philadelphia & Erie	24
Reading	100	Northern Central	54½
United Co's. of N. J.	124½	Pittsburgh Se	74
Catawissa	30	Central Railway	10
Lehigh Valley	61½	Central Transp'n	48

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 20, 1873.

REMARKS.—The weather continues excessively warm, and trade as a general thing rules dull, with little prospect of a change until after the close of the "heated term."

Navigation, except on the slackwater, is about over for the present, and without copious rains will remain so for some time hence.

The railroads are just now crowded with business, and all their energies are taxed to move the goods thrown upon them.

The new wool clip is coming in very slowly, and we know of at least one prominent dealer who is scouring the country, determined to purchase or know the reason why. He says that he will not accept the figures offered, and are holding their clips for higher prices. When they get them we shall make a note of the fact.

The grain market continues in a dull and drooping state, with more sellers than buyers, prices being difficult to quote correctly.

Bacon and provisions are reported moderately active, the reduction in prices previously noted still ruling.

Groceries are reported moderately active, particularly in roasted coffees.

Butter is in about better though not quotably higher. Eggs are firmly held at previous quotations.

The vegetable and fruit market is amply supplied.

Following are the wholesale rates unless otherwise noted:

APPLES—Receipts of 69 bbls. Sales reported at $5 50@6 00 per bbl.

ASHES—Common soda ash 4½c; refined 6c; pots 9@9½c; pearls 10c; arsenic 3½@3½c; nitrate soda 4½@5c; black lead 6c.

ALE—X, $9; XX, $10; porter $10; India ale $11 per bbl.; Bass English, $4 50@5 per case of 2 doz. pts.; bbls, 45 gals., $44; hhds, 60 gals., $52.

ANIMAL OILS—Receipts, 44 gals.; 5c @ gallon, as to quality.

BUTTER—Receipts 28 pckgs. Arrivals light and sales of good to prime at 18@19c; common to medium at 14@16c. The market has had a bad effect upon the condition of butter upon arrival.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—As before noticed there has been a decided reduction, and the tendency is still downward. The trade is reported fair at the following figures: Canvassed hams, 13½c; uncanvassed hams, 12½c; sugar cured shoulders, 9½c; rib sides 9¾c; short rib do 10c; clear do 10¾c; breakfast bacon 13½c; dried beef 10c; mess pork $17 50; extra mess lard in tcs, 9¾@10c; refined do do 8¾c; hf bbls do 10¾c; kegs and buckets 11¾c.

LEAD—Chloride of lead, 9c; sugar of lead 21 @23 per lb; bonded.

BROOMS—Hurl Mill rates: Three bushel, 50c; two and a half bushel, 45c; two bushel, 35c.

BRIMSTONE—Sells in a small way at 3½@3½c per lb.

BROOM CORN—Market very firm; sales hurl at former rates mostly at 8@9c.

CHEESE—Receipts 859 packages. The market rules dull at the following quotations: Prime Ohio Factory, 11½@12c; fancy brands lots; 13c; fancy brands in dairy 10@11c.

COUNTRY MEATS—Sales reported as follows: Hams 9@9c; sides 7@7½c; shoulders 5@6c; jowls 3c.

CANDLES—Sells at 10@12c per lb.

CRANBERRIES—Sales Sackett's and Carey's at $12 @13 ₱ bbl; lower grades $9@10.

CANNED GOODS—Very quiet. We quote car lots f. o. b., 16@16½c.

CEMENT—Beeson's hydraulic, $2 00@2 25; Louisville, $2 25@2 50; Resendale, $4 50; white lime, $1 00; calcined plaster, $4 50@5 00; land plaster, $5 00@5 50.

CONCENTRATED LYE—Sales at $7 70@8 00 per case.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches, halves, 6@6½c; mixed, 5½@6c; pealed at 10@13c; apples 3@4c; blackberries 10@12c; raspberries 20@22c; unpitted cherries 4@5c.

EGGS—Market firm, with sales of strictly fresh at 13c@14c per dozen. The supply is scarce quite to the demand.

FEED—Large shore, No 1 at $25 ₱ bbl; medium shore, No 1, at $23 ₱ bbl; Bay No 1, at ; for half barrels, quarters and kitts, 25c more; Lake herring, quarters, at $2 ₱ kitt; at $4 ₱ bbl.

FEATHERS—Market quiet; live geese 65@70c ₱ lb.

GROCERIES—We have no change to note in prices. The market is reported moderately active with sales at the following quotations:

Coffee—Choice Rio 22c; good to prime 21½@21½c; Old Government Java, 30c; Mocha, 28c; roasted Rio, 1 lb packages, 26c; roasted, 27½c; roasted Java 32½c.

Sugar—Patent cut loaf 13c; crushed, granulated and powdered, 12c; standard A, 11c; B, 10¾c; extra C, 10½c; yellow C, 10c; dark yellow, 10@9½c; the grades same.

Syrups—White drips 65c; other grades ranging 60 to 40c, according to quality.

Rice—Choice Carolina 9c; prime 8½c; Patna 8c; Rangoon 7½c.

Teas—Gunpowder 25c to $1 10; Soochong 30 to 75c; Japans 30c to $1 25; Young Hyson 40c to $1 25; Gunpowder $1 00 to $2 30.

MILL FEED—There has been a sharp decrease in prices, and we quote as follows: Middlings $1 20@1 25 ₱ 100 lbs; seconds $1 20@1 25 do; shorts 85c@1 00; chopped corn and oats $1 35 @; chopped corn $1 50.

FLOUR—Receipts for the past twenty-four hours, 1,604 bbls. The market is in unsettled and depressed condition, with the tendency of prices lower. The following are the bids and asked for the various grades:

Minnesota Mills, white wheat, $9 70 per bbl; sacks, $10 00; Southern amber, new city, $9 00, bbls; sacks, $9 25. Extra family, $8 60, bbls; $8 90, sacks. Western brands, white and red wheat flours, $8 50@8 75 bbls; $8 75@9 00 sacks. Rye flour steady at $5 50@5 75 ₱ bbl. Oat meal, $8 00.

GRAIN—Following are the receipts of wheat, corn, oats, rye and barley, exclusive of elevator, during the past twenty-four hours:

Wheat, sacks	363 | Corn
Oats, sacks	3,818 | Rye

The grain market remains in the same condition as at our last report, and as dealers do not seem disposed to operate, we shall not undertake to give the exact figures, but we feel sure they will not fall wide of the mark. We quote No 1 spring at $1 00@1 01; No 2 spring, $1 00; No 3 do, $1 00; winter $1 05@1 06. Corn—Shelled, in the cars, 36c; store 40c. Oats—Mixed, 30c; white 32c. Rye—Dull at 80c. Barley—No market and no prices.

HAY—Receipts 44 tons. The market is reported dull sale. One car fair hay offered at $20, with no buyers at that figure. The receipts of home hay have been fair, amounting to about 10 wagon loads. Hay sold lower yesterday than for some time, the extreme range of prices being $15 to $22, with bulk of sales from $20 to $21.

HOMINY—Sells at $4 00@4 25 ₱ bbl.

HOPS—Sales 1872s at 35c@36c; old 10@20c.

LARD OIL—We quote Extra No 1, 75c; No 2, 70c; No 3, 65@67c.

ONIONS—Prices a shade lower; sales were at $5 50 @6 00 ₱ barrel.

POTATOES—Prime peach blows 50c@$1 00 in round lots, and $1 in a jobbing way. New 1872 sold at $5 50@6 00 ₱ bbl.

PEARLINE—Per ₱ box $4 45@5; ₱ bushel $6 50@7.

RAGS—Sales at 4½@4½c ₱ lb.

STRAW—Sells at $9@10 ₱ ton.

SEEDS—Clover seed, timothy $3 75@4 00; flax seed $2 ₱ bushel. Demand light.

TALLOW—Is at 8c ₱ lb.

VINEGAR—Sells at from 26@29c ₱ gallon.

WOODEN WARE—Two hoop pails $2 85; three hoop do $2 75; No 3 do $2; No 1 do $1 90; No 2 do $1 80; wash boards, I X L, $2 50; do Todds $2 25; do Acme $2 15.

New York Live Stock Market.

NEW YORK, Friday, June 20.—Beeves—The car load arrived, making 4,660 head for four days, against 4,120 head same time last week. Market quiet at the opening, but rendering, and closing mostly of late receipts yesterday, were at 11@12c for native and Texas and 10½c for Texas and Colorado cattle. Market for dressed beef closed a little firmer; sales mostly at 8@9c, with choicest sides at 11c.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts 12 cars or 4,560 head received, 500 head same time last week. Trade dull, and no improvement noted. Sales at 5@5½c, closing at 5½@5¾c, and lambs 7@9c. Sales include 1 car Illinois, 90 lbs, at 5½c; 1 car, 87 lbs, 5½c; 1 car, 84 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car, 81 lbs, 5¾c; 1 car Pennsylvania car Jersey, 59 lbs, 11½@c.

Hogs—Receipts 3,200 head, making 13,700 head since Monday, against 15,200 head same time last week. None offered alive; dealers nominally quote live hogs at 6½@6¾c. City dressed hogs in demand at an advance of ¼c, closing firm at 6¾@7¼c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, June 20.—Flour dull; extra $4 60a 5 00; Wabash dull; red $1 50. Rye dull at 75c. Corn dull; yellow 55a 56c. Oats depressed at 44a45c. Crude petroleum 18c; refined 19½c. Whisky 94a96c.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, June 20.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull; No 1 red $1 57; No 2 do $1 54; No 2 white Wabash $1 61. Corn dull and depressed; low mixed 4 4c; no grade 35¾c; damaged 30c. Oats quiet and unchanged.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, SATURDAY, June 21, 1873.

REMARKS.—The warm weather seems to affect the oil trade, as it does almost every other branch of business. We are not advised of any particular change since our last report, either at home or abroad.

CRUDE.

The dullness spoken of yesterday still hovers over the market. Dispatches given below will show that sales were made at Parker's at $2 10@2 15, which is a shade better than last quotations. Sales in this market at 5¾c per gallon.

REFINED.

We have only to say that the market is just about in the same condition that it has been for a week or more as regards prices. We did not hear of a single sale. The ruling prices for carbon oil in car lots, at works, is 15½@16c per gallon.

OIL BARRELS.

Prices unchanged; city make, $2 20@2 25; country, $2 10@2 15. Demand active.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, June 20.—The *Courier* says: The market is very weak and little doing at any point. On upper road the market opened quiet but grew weaker, with offerings at $2 12½ in the afternoon, but it rallied toward the close to $2 15 bids. At Oil City $2 20 was bid, and $2 25 asked. No report from Parker's. Sales:

- 500 bbls upper road, spot.....$2 12½
- 500 bbls upper road, spot.....2 13
- 700 bbls upper road, spot.....2 14
- 2,400 bbls upper road, spot.....2 15
- 1,000 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 25
- 500 bbls Oil City, spot.....2 29

NEW YORK, June 20, closing June 19.—The market continues in a very unsatisfactory condition at inside figures. There is some little inquiry for future contracts and business, but seldom a shade corner or object, and that the glass was shivered in all directions from that point.

It is well settled that a common carrier may limit his common law liability by a special contract with the shipper, and it is equally well settled that such special contract cannot be pleaded by the carrier as an exemption from liability for any loss or damage resulting from his own negligence. The only remaining question, then, is as to the burden of proof. The bill of lading in the case at bar contained a stipulation that "glass (among other things) are taken in running "will be taken only at owner's risk." The special freight contract contained a stipulation to the effect that the defendant and the railroads connected therewith "are released from liability for breakage of all kinds of glass," &c. Proof of injury to the goods by breakage, nevertheless, made out a *prima facie* case of negligence against the defendant, and the onus was on it to show the exercise of due care and vigilance on its part to prevent the injury.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, &c., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day, furnished by George I. Whitney, Esq., broker and dealer in stocks, bonds and gold, corner of Fifth avenue and Wood street:

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Western Union Telegraph	84½	84½	84½	84½	84½
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Pacific Mail	36	36	36	36	36
Adams Express	92	92	92	92	92
Wells Fargo Express	92	92	92	92	92
American Express	58	58	58	58	58
United States Express	70	70	70	70	70
New York Central	101½	101½	101½	101½	101½
Erie	23½	23½	23½	23½	23½
Michigan Central	92	92	92	92	92
Michigan Southern	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Illinois Central	124	124	124	124	124
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	89½	89½	89½	89½	89½
Chicago and Rock Island	107	107	107	107	107
Chicago and N. W. pref.	84	84	84	84	84
Toledo	93½	93½	93½	93½	93½
St. Paul	30½	30½	30½	30½	30½
St. Paul pref	50	50	50	50	50
Wabash	47	47	47	47	47
Wabash pref	82	82	82	82	82
Fort Wayne	93	93	93	93	93
Ohio and Mississippi	31½	31½	31½	31½	31½
Union Pacific	25	25	25	25	25
Chicago and Alton	87½	87½	87½	87½	87½
Chicago and Alton pref	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Harlem	127	127	127	127	127
New Jersey Central	27	27	27	27	27
C., C. and I. C.	25½	25½	25½	25½	25½
Hannibal and St. Jo.	3	3	3	3	3
Atlantic Mail	3	3	3	3	3

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL, FRIDAY, June 20, 1873.

RECEIPTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Horses. No.	Mules. No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, June 19	1,062	2,900	2,000	75	
Friday, June 20	Till noon, nothing in Yd-m-lan's book				

SHIPMENTS.

	Cattle. No.	Hogs. No.	Sheep. No.	Horses. No.	Mules. No.
	head.	head.	head.	head.	head.
Thursday, June 19	2,808	1,450	7,800	90	34
Friday, June 20	396	1,350	1,000	15	
Total	3,204	2,800	8,800	105	34

Cattle.

The receipts of cattle since our last report have been heavy of through stock and light of cattle intended for sale at this point. In quality the cattle are generally fair. The market is about over most of the drovers having purchased all the stock they want this week. Trade toward the close of the week was dragging and slow at about the following rates:

EXTRA 1,400 to 1,500 lb, fine and smooth, $5 50; extra 1,300 lb, fine and smooth, $5 10 to $5 30; extra 1,200 lb fine, and smooth, $5 85 to $6 00; prime 1,100 lb, fine and smooth, $5 50 to $5 75; fair 1,000 lb, fine and smooth, $5 25 to $5 35; stockers, $3 50 to $4 75.

Hogs.

The run of hogs since our last report has been light. On Thursday afternoon trade ruled slow, with prices a shade off. To-day, however, the feeling is better and trade more active. Sales have been made to-day of most of the receipts at prices as below. The market closes firm.

EXTRA, Philadelphia, $5 40 to $5 50; prime Philadelphia, $5 25 to $5 35; prime Yorkers, $5 00; fair Yorkers, $4 85 to $4 95.

Sheep.

The run of sheep was fair to-day. The market dull and bad. The quality of the stock fair. The market this week has been a very unsatisfactory one for owners of stock, most of whom went home losing money. Many of the dealers say sheep sold lower than for some months. Following are the rates at which the market closed:

EXTRA, 100 lbs, $5 25; extra, 95 lbs, $5 10a5 20; prime, 90 lbs, $5 00; prime, 85 lbs, $4 75a4 90.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 115⅝.

NEW YORK, June 20, 1873—4 P. M.

MONEY.

Money easy at 4 to 5 per cent. on call, with exceptions at 3 per cent.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange quiet and steady at 109¼ for sixty days, and 110 for sight.

GOLD.

Gold opened at 115⅝ bid and sold quickly down to 115⅜, rallied to 115⅝, fell again to 115⅜ and closed at 115⅜. Two of the largest bear operators have covered their shorts and appear to be trying to advance the price, but there seems to be too much of the old clique gold on the market. Loans 2 to 5 per cent for carrying and flat for borrowing. Clearings $76,000,000. Treasury disbursements $64,000. Customs receipts $317,000.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments closed quiet and steady.

U. S. coup. '81	115¼	5-20s '68	120⅛
5-20s '62	115⅜	5-20s '65	120⅜
5-20s '64	116	New 5s	114
5-20s '65	115⅞	10-40s	112⅛
New 5-20s '65	119¾	Currency 6s	114⅜

STATE BONDS.

State bonds dull.

Missouri	95¾	Virginia, old	43
Tennessee, old	79	N. Carolina, old	26
Tennessee, new	79	N. Carolina, new	16
Virginia, new	50		

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks opened weak on the announcement of the death of Horace F. Clark. The first sale of Union Pacific was made at 25, off ½ per cent. from yesterday, and of Lake Shore at 91, a decline of ¾ per cent. After a short time the market became stronger, and a steady advance followed, under the second board when prices were ¾@1¾ per cent. above the lowest point with the improvement most marked in Union Pacific, Pacific Mail, Western Union, Lake Shore and Atlantic and Pacific. Thereafter the weak feeling gave way in and a general reaction ensued and the market closing quiet with little demand. Many shorts, who had been compelled to buy considerable amounts of stock to-day to sustain prices. The Pacific Mail Directors took no action to-day on the question of issuing bonds. It is reported that M. Clark held very few shares in Union Pacific. Income bonds to that road sold off to 56, with but 55 bid at the close.

Pacific Mail	36	Toledo & Wabash	32
W. U. Tel. Co	85½	Do preferred	80
Adams Express Co	93½	Fort Wayne	94¾
Wells, Fargo & Co	92	Terre Haute	15
American Ex. Co	63¾	Do preferred	40
U. S. Express Co	58	Hannibal & St. Jo	3
Pacific Mail	37½	Chicago & Alton pfd	97½
N. Y. Central	101½	Ohio & Mississippi	31¾
Erie	23¾	Cleve., Col. & Cin	85¾
Do preferred	73	Burling'n & Quincy	108¾
Harlem	126	Lake Shore	91
Do preferred	131	Panama	97
Michigan Central	92	Illinois Central	124
Northwest common	72	Union Pacific	25¼
Do preferred	84	Central Pacific	93½
Rock Island	108¾	Union	85¾
New Jersey Central	106¾	Del. & Lack	106¾
St. Paul	30¾	Hartford & Erie	10¾
St. Paul preferred	72¾	Bankers' Bills	109

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., June 20, 1873.

FLOUR—Quiet and weak.

GRAIN—Wheat dull; No 1 spring $1 26; No 2 do $1 20; No 3, $1 09@1 09¾. Corn lower; 27c spot; 28c July; rejected sold at 27@27½c. Oats—Demand good, at 36@36¾c; firm, steady and no immediate; No 2, 31c. Barley dull and nominal; fall No 2, 85c.

PROVISIONS—Pork unsettled: July sold at $13 75. Lard, bacon and bulk meats quiet and unchanged. WHISKY—Steady at 90c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, June 20.—Cotton irregular; middling uplands 23c. Flour heavy and lower; white wheat extra $7 long to-day; extra Ohio $6 25a6 40; St. Louis $7 00a7 10. Corn more quiet at $1 04@1 05. Whisky lower at 92½c. Wheat heavy and lower; No 2 Milwaukee $1 50a1 51; choice No 1 do $1 60. Oats—No spring $1 55. Rye firmer; prime western 86c. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn steady and in moderate demand; new mixed western 48a51½c; unsound 46@46c. Oats heavy; new white western 39½a43c; white western 44a47c. Hay dull; prime $22a25. Sugar in moderate request at unchanged. Molasses lower; 70 test Cuba 15¾c. Coffee unchanged. Rice firm. Petroleum dull and lower at $16 25a16 50. Beef and cut meats unchanged. Middles firm; short clear 8¾c; long clear 9c. Lard weak at 9¾@9¾c. Butter dull at 17@20c. Cheese in fair request at 10¾@11¾c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, June 20.—Cotton lower at 19c. Flour dull at $5 75@7 25. Wheat dull at 81a82c. Corn quiet at 40a40c. Rye quiet at 62a66c. Oats steady at 34a35c. Barley dull and nominal. Provisions dull and steady. Eggs firm at 17c. Pork nominal at $16 00a16 25. Lard quiet; steam 8¾c; kettle 9¾c. Bulk meats quiet; shoulders 6¾c; clear rib sides 8¾c; clear sides 8¾c. Bacon quiet; shoulders 8¾c; clear rib sides 9¾@9¾c; clear sides 9¾@9¾c. Whisky firm at 90c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, June 19.—Manufacturers' agents continue dull. Cotton goods more steady in first hands, with an advance in cotton, but prices unchanged. Chevoit shirting stripes in good demand, with best styles sold ahead. Denims in fair request and firm. Prints quiet, except white ground fancies at 5c per cut. Nothing wooleus for fall trade in moderate demand. Jeans very dull. White goods, hosiery and gauze underwear in improved inquiry.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, June 20.—Flour dull; low to choice treble $6 50a8 00. Corn plentiful and lower; 70c for choice. Oats 40c. Hay firm at $24a25. Pork dull and held at $17 75. Bacon dull at 7¾a8¾a9¾c. Lard dull at 9¾c. Whisky dull at 87½a88c; middling 18¾c; middling Orleans 19¼c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, June 20.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet; Western amber $1 60. Corn dull at 46c. Oats dull. Rye at 70a75c. Provisions dull and nominal. Mess Pork $17 37½. Bacon 8¾a9¾c. Western lard firm and unchanged. Whisky quiet at 93½c.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, June 20.—Flour dull and nominal at $7 00@7 50. Wheat steady; No 1, $1 29¼; No 2, $1 06¾@1 06¾. Oats steady and in moderate demand; No 2, 36c. Corn dull and lower; No 2 mixed 39c. Rye dull and lower; No 1, 69c. Barley dull; No 2, 65c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, June 20.—Wheat firmer; No 1 red sold at $1 55. Corn and oats nominally unchanged. Petroleum quiet and lower at 15c for standard white; Ohio State test 22@23½c.

Memphis Market.

MEMPHIS, June 20.—Cotton firmer at 16¾17c. Flour—No sales. Corn dull at 55a57c. Oats 43c. Corn meal dull at 85c. Bacon dull at 7¾a7¾a8¾a9¾c.

Nashville Market.

NASHVILLE, June 20.—Cotton—Demand light at 17c. Flour dull at $7 75a8 25. Rye and barley quiet and unchanged. Provisions quiet and unchanged.

Oswego Market.

OSWEGO, N. Y., June 20.—Wheat dull; No 1 Milwaukee $1 08@1 09; White Canada $1 80. Corn quiet at 51c.

OCEAN STEAMERS.

Date of Departure from New York.

Batavia	June 21	Liverpool.
Canada	June 21	Liverpool.
Victoria	June 24	Liverpool.
Russia	June 25	Liverpool.
Assyria	June 25	Liverpool.
Nevada	June 25	Liverpool.
Virginia	June 26	Glasgow.
Thuringia	June 26	Hamburg.
Vandalia	June 26	Hamburg.
Celtic	June 28	Liverpool.
Pereire	June 28	France.
Adriatic	June 28	Liverpool.
Anglia	June 28	Liverpool.

RIVER TELEGRAMS.

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, Pa., June 20, 1873.

River stationary, with two feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer eighty-one at five P. M. F.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. Va., June 20, 1873.

Weather clear and warm. The Express, for Parkersburg, left at eleven A. M. River four feet four inches, and falling. M.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, Pa., June 20, 1873.

River stationary with about three feet of water in the channel. Weather clear; thermometer eighty-two at six P. M. C.

For Latest River Dispatches see Fourth Page

CLOVER SEED, TIMOTHY SEED, SEED POTATOES.

3 best varieties: Peachblows, Early Rose and Peerless. Orders will receive prompt attention.

HENRY A. ITA,

Produce Merchant,

305 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

Fairbanks Standard

SCALES,

Of all kinds. Be careful to buy only the genuine.

Also, Baggage Barrow, Warehouse Trucks, Improved Money Drawer, &c.

Prices Reduced promptly.

FAIRBANKS, MORSE & CO.,

48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

TTha

$1,000 REWARD.

For any case of Blind, Bleeding, Itching, or Ulcerated Piles that DR. BINGHAM'S PILE REMEDY fails to cure. It is prepared expressly to cure the Piles and nothing else, and has cured cases of over 20 years standing. Sold by all Druggists. Price $1 00. R. E. SELLERS & CO., Agents 48 Wood street, Pittsburgh.

TTha

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Carmack	Geneva.
Elector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva.
West Virginia

CITY MATTERS.

Letters Held for Postage.

Pittsburgh, June 21, 1873.

Name	Cents
John S. Kiser & Bros., Fletcher, Ohio	2
Chas Oliver, Perrysville, Ohio	2
C. D. Richmond, New York	2
Mrs. S. B. Steward, Canton, Ohio	2

J. H. STEWART, P. M.

The New Hibernicon.

Frank MacEvoy's new Hibernicon will be exhibited at Masonic Hall, for one week, commencing on Monday evening next. There will be character delineations, Irish jigs and reels, singing and dramatic performances, making an entertainment of rare interest. See advertisement.

Slight Fires Yesterday.

About three o'clock yesterday afternoon an alarm of fire was signaled from Box 58. The roof of a building on Bedford avenue had caught fire from a defective flue. The fire was put out by the Pittsburg Engine Company, with but slight loss.

Shortly after seven o'clock last evening fire was discovered in the shed covering the engine of A. A. Anderson & Son, job printers, in the rear of the *Dispatch* building. An alarm was given and the flames soon extinguished the flames.

Woman's Suffrage Association.

At a meeting of the Woman Suffrage Association, held yesterday, the following persons were elected officers for the coming year: President, Miss Matilda Thaxton; Vice Presidents, Mrs. J. Hay Foster and Dr. W. H. Davidson; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. A. Prentice; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Fleming; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nelson Kelly; Executive Committee, Mr. Cyrus Howard; Mrs. S. H. McKelvy, Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, Miss Jennie Bindman.

A Successful Lot Sale.

The sale of lots on Fifth avenue, by Dr. Joe & Co., on Thursday last, at the House of Refuge, below Allegheny, was one of the most successful of any of the public sales we have had for some time. The attendance was fair, and the bidding quite spirited. Information was received that the defendant, S. R. McClean, died unlawfully and feloniously forge the name of Howard Morton to a certain check for $1,500, dated 4th, 1871, and drawn on the Commercial Bank of Pittsburgh, to the order of Wm. A. Foster and Dr. W. H. Davidson; Treasurer, Mr. Wm. A. Prentice; Corresponding Secretary, Miss Mary Fleming; Recording Secretary, Mrs. Nelson Kelly; Executive Committee, Mr. Cyrus Howard; Mrs. S. H. McKelvy, Mrs. Alexander Caldwell, Mrs. Helen P. Jenkins, Miss Jennie Bindman.

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Railway Accident.

Yesterday morning, about eleven o'clock, as a freight train on the Allegheny Valley Railroad, composed of cars loaded with oil and iron ore, was leaving the train on Pike street to round a curve at the lower end of Hussey, Wells & Co.'s steel works, the engine jumped the track and was precipitated down a bank into the yard of the steel works. The tender, locomotive and two cars loaded with ore for the steel works were considerably damaged. The engineer and fireman narrowly escaped being buried beneath the engine. The accident was caused by the switchman not throwing the switch to the proper position.

High School Alumni.

The Thirteenth annual reunion of the Alumni of the Pittsburgh Central High School was held last evening at the Hall of the Institution, and was a very enjoyable affair. The meeting was called to order by Dr. Alex. McCandless, who announced the unanimous selection of Professor Reinemund, Miss Clara B. Johnson, and also of the President elect, Mr. T. P. Robinson.

On motion, John G. Bryant, Esq., was called upon to preside. Miss Jennie Cooper, of the class of 1873, read a very clever essay, and Miss Lizzie Smith, S. Lambie, Esq., delivered an able oration. The exercises were interspersed with music from the Quaker Club and several of the lady members.

After the business meeting a sociable was held, and all enjoyed themselves hugely.

Decree Modified.

On Saturday, June 14th, in the case of Dr. D. How ard Hayes vs. Warden, Frew & Co., a decree was made by the Court of Common Pleas, (already published,) as follows: "That the plea of defendants be overruled, and that said defendants be ordered to account to plaintiff, that the cause be referred to F. M. Magee as master and examiner to take such account between plaintiff and defendant, and report said account to this Court, together with the evidence taken by the said master, with the further order as he considers should be made in the premises."

June 19th, the above decree was modified as follows: "Ordered by the Court that the master take no account, and the reference to master to state an account, be and the same is hereby set aside, the decree is vacated, and it is ordered that defendants answer within thirty days."

Ayers' Latin School.

The closing exercises of Ayers' Latin School took place yesterday. Prof. Ayres was presented by his pupils with a beautiful silver pitcher, consisting of pitcher, goblets, bowl and stand, bearing this inscription: "To Prof. J. E. Ayres, from his pupils. Pittsburgh, June 20, 1873."

Prof. D. D. Mason was presented with a beautiful bound copy of Shakespeare, also a copy of Milton. The presentation speeches were made by Mr. R. D. Sprogle and D. V. Stephenson, Esq., on behalf of the pupils, and replied to by Messrs. Ayres and Mason.

Rev. Beveridge made some very interesting remarks, instructive to both teacher and pupil.

Mr. Ayres leaves Pittsburgh for a new field of labor in Indianola, and will be succeeded here by Prof. Hosman, who is highly recommended as a gentleman of rare scholarship and a thorough and able teacher. He is a graduate of Dartmouth College, and has had experience as teacher. Mr. Ayres has accomplished work here, and his many friends will part with him regretfully.

THE CASE OF S. R McCLEAN.

More Information Made—Charges of Forgery and Embezzlement—The Accused Cannot be Found.

Further rumors regarding the closing of the banking house of S. McClean & Co. have continued the past two days, and all sorts of charges have been made against S. R. McClean. Three more informations were yesterday entered against him, one by Howard Morton, before Alderman Anderson, and two by John H. Garrard, before Mayor Blackmore. Mr. Morton, who is of the firm of Wilson, Leggate & McCon, charges McClean with forging his name to a promissory note for $1,500, which shows that the demand was very great. These bills are among the most singular for many of the workers to meet, as few of them are now upon the market. Much of the success of the sale, however, is attributable to the liberal terms of payment and the efficient management of the business arrangements.

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EQUALIZATION ORDINANCE.

Argument of Mr. Shiras Against the Motion for a Preliminary Injunction.

We are under obligations to Mr. E. Y. Breck, Official Court Reporter, for the following report of the argument of Mr. George Shiras, Jr., one of the counsel for the defendants in the case of Samuel Chadwick vs. The City of Pittsburgh, on the motion for a preliminary injunction to restrain the officers of the city from the collection of taxes assessed under the equalization ordinance:

ARGUMENT OF GEORGE SHIRAS, JR.

If your Honors please: My proposition is that your Honors, sitting as a Court of Equity, cannot interfere in this case upon the bill and the allegations of the bill, because it does not disclose that kind of a case in which a Court of Equity will interfere with the city of Pittsburgh and its functionaries, and why? Because I understand it to be the law that if the defendants are proceeding under and by virtue of an authority properly conferred upon them, and the complaint is founded upon some irregularity of action under an authority properly conferred upon a Court of Equity cannot and does not interfere. That if, on the other hand, the defendants are acting without any color of law, not by virtue or in pursuance of an act, order or conferred authority, then a Court of Equity may interfere.

If the Board of Revision, or if the city of Pittsburgh, without any proper authority from the source of authority to impose a tax upon the complainant, the owner, have a right to go to an injunction from your Honors, restraining them, as I suppose the law is in the Commonwealth, for the reason that a great many persons would be interested in having such an act restrained, and for the purpose of preventing a multiplicity of suits, and a great deal of annoyance. And now the first argument I want to make in opposition to the motion for injunction is, that your Honors will, I will not say are bound, but your first inclination will be to adopt that construction which has been put upon the act of Assembly, and whose duty it is to enforce or carry out the act of Assembly. If that construction is put upon the act of Assembly when the question of the construction of an act of Assembly is presented to the Supreme Court that it is called upon to act has given a certain practical construction to it, that the courts will not ordinarily for good reasons